

One of your intimate friends may want to buy something which you want to sell, and yet it may require a want ad. to bring the transaction about.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

You could not lay your hand on a page of the city directory without covering the name of some one who will read the want ads in today's paper.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

INTENSE COLD CAUSES SUFFERING

In Chicago the Thermometer Goes Nineteen Degrees Below Zero.

ACCOMPANIED BY HIGH WIND.

Kansas, Missouri and the Territories in Grip of Severe Cold Wave in Twenty Years.

NEGROES AND INDIANS FROZEN.

At Salina, Mo., Temperature Went Twenty-Two Below—Gale in Western Kansas.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Today was the coldest of the winter in Chicago. At 1 a. m. the government thermometer recorded 19 degrees below zero, a fall of 23 degrees in 12 hours. At 8 a. m. the mercury stood 18 below, and the observer predicted that it would not rise much higher during the day. The gale was accompanied by a high wind from the northwest. Snow ceased falling early last night and the sky was clear today. Street traffic was not interrupted, but incoming trains on the steam railroads were from one to nine hours late. The coldest this winter so far is 14. On Feb. 9, 1899, the mercury reached 21 below. At the water crib on shore in Lake Michigan the thermometer registered between 25 and 30 degrees below zero. Men engaged in keeping the ice from clogging the intakes governing the city water supply were forced to work in 15-minute shifts. Huge ice bergs surrounded the crib.

SEVEREST IN TWENTY YEARS.

Kansas City, Feb. 12.—Missouri, Kansas and the territories are today in the grasp of the most severe cold wave in 20 years. Great suffering to man and beast is being experienced, and train service is demoralized. In Oklahoma at different points five persons, negroes and Indians, have been frozen to death. The loss to stock in western Kansas-Oklahoma and Indian Territory is the greatest in a score of years. In Kansas City the temperature at the weather bureau today 23 degrees below zero, equalling the record of Feb. 12, 1899, which is the coldest in the history of the local service. In other portions of Missouri 24 was reported. In central and western Kansas the wind became a gale, piling the snow high in the gullies and the temperature went to 31 degrees below zero at Salina. Practically no snow had fallen in the past 24 hours, but the snows of the three days previous were blown into huge drifts that effectively blocked railway traffic. All trains on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Union Pacific, west of Kansas City, were many hours late, and some of the through trains from California were on the plains of western Kansas hundreds of herds of cattle were stampeded by the fierce gale. In Oklahoma and Indian Territory the weather was the coldest on record, reaching 10 degrees below zero. The supply of coal is short, and fear is expressed that many of the poorer Indians will succumb. Cattlemen in the Chickasaw nation report many cattle frozen to death. In Kansas City there was intense suffering among the poor and a negro woman was found frozen to death in her hotel near the river.

AWFUL AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Not in many years has the thermometer registered as low here today, when the coldest weather, with one exception in the history of the local station, was ushered in with a temperature of 18 degrees below zero. At 8 a. m. there was only a few degrees above zero, and a stiff west wind combined with the cold to cripple streetcar transportation and interfere seriously with business.

COLDEST COMING.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The weather bureau today issued the following special forecast: The severest cold wave for the past several years will sweep the eastern part of the United States tonight with temperatures below zero as far south as Virginia and freezing weather to south central portions of Florida peninsula.

A DROP AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—The sudden drop in temperature brought the river ice to a standstill, gorges forming at a number of points. The ice moved slowly all day Sunday, crushing everything before it and the new freeze only postponed what, river men believe, will be the worst final breakup of the river this season. The damage already estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, the amount depending on the possibility of saving some of the barges and ice back or pushed up on the shore. In addition to the loss already incurred vessels and other property, valued at more than \$500,000, is in serious danger of total destruction.

39 BELOW AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Feb. 12.—It was 20 degrees below zero in St. Paul today. In the northeast it ranged from 25 to 28 below at Wilton, N. B.

DULUTH'S COLDEST DAY.

Detroit, Feb. 12.—This is the coldest day in Detroit. Following the heavy snowfall today the thermometer dropped steadily until today it was below zero in this city. At Saginaw it was eight below and at Grand Rapids five below.

COLD WAVE IN SOUTH.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—A remarkable severe cold wave overspread the south today, temperatures in the Mississippi valley and Missouri valleys ranging from six degrees to 25 degrees below zero. The zero line extends into Arkansas and northern Texas and east to Florida in 24 hours. In Texas the severe cold is causing losses to the cattlemen.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 12.—The mercury here today broke all records, going to 26 degrees below zero. Much suffering is experienced throughout the state.

GOING DOWN AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Feb. 12.—There was a continuing fall in the temperature during the early hours of the morning. Twenty-two degrees below was registered at the weather bureau early today.

Norfolk reports 29 below zero with no indications of abatement. Much suffering and some loss is reported among livestock throughout the state, while flocks of small game are said to be in a half starved condition.

The condition of freight traffic remains unchanged. Hundreds of cars of merchandise are blocked in the yards in Omaha with no prospect of immediate movement.

COLD'S BACKBONE BROKEN.

Denver, Feb. 12.—The backbone of the cold wave which covered the Rocky Mountain region yesterday and Sunday appears to be broken. The minimum temperature at the weather bureau in this city during the night was 14 degrees below zero, which was registered between 10 and 4 o'clock this morning. At 6 a. m. the official temperature was zero, with indications of a further rise during the day, and much warmer weather tomorrow.

Charles C. Fries, a shoemaker of Florence, Colo., was found dead near the Arkansas river. He went out to hunt rabbits and froze to death. Near Walsenburg, Colo., William Pettie, a negro, lost his way and froze to death.

COLDEST THIS WINTER.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 12.—The mercury registered 34 below zero today, the coldest this winter.

SHEEPHERD FROZEN.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 12.—A special to the Record from Lewistown, Mont., says Jack White, a shepherd employed near Utica, was frozen to death Saturday night.

Warren Draper, a well-known Lewistown merchant, was nearly frozen to death on the road from Kendall to Lewistown. He was walking ahead of the stage to keep warm when he became confused by the intense cold, lost his way and was nearly dead when found, his hands, face and feet being frozen.

LOWEST RECORD EQUALLED.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 12.—The official temperature in this city was 26 below zero at 4 o'clock this morning, equalling the lowest record. Missouri Pacific trains from the east due here last Saturday are expected to arrive here today. Other roads trains are many hours late. Telegraph and telephone service is badly demoralized.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12.—Milwaukee is experiencing its coldest weather of the winter today, the thermometer reaching 18 below.

SIOUX FALLS.

SioUX Falls, S. D., Feb. 12.—Unprecedented cold continues. The mercury today registered 30 below zero.

BURLINGTON.

Burlington, Ia., Feb. 12.—Today was the coldest ever known here. The thermometer registered 32 below zero.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 12.—Last night was the coldest in central Illinois for many years. Official thermometers registered 26 below today.

SUPERIOR.

Superior, Wis., Feb. 12.—The mercury today dropped to 28 below zero according to the weather bureau. Street thermometers 31 below.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 12.—The mercury registered 17 degrees below zero today, the coldest in 12 years.

TOPEKA.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—The temperature today was 23 degrees below zero at the coldest point and is slowly rising.

WICHITA.

Wichita, Kas., Feb. 12.—Weather Observer Todd reports that the temperature during the early morning hours was 15 below zero. This is the coldest it has been here for six years, and with a single exception the coldest it has been since the weather bureau was established in Wichita.

Temperature.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York, 36; Philadelphia, 34; Chicago, 18 (below); Cincinnati, zero; Boston, 35; Washington, 31; Minneapolis, 31 (below); St. Louis, 18 (below).

Thomas A. Bowden Dead.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Bowden, one of the best known fire insurance men in Chicago, is dead from uraemic poisoning. Mr. Bowden was born in Massachusetts 60 years ago. He was a member of the Chicago Underwriters' association. He was a recognized expert in the matter of ratings and building construction.

Utah Suddenly Hit By Big Frigid Wave.

Government Thermometer Drops Thirty Degrees in Twenty-four Hours—Official Record Yesterday Was 4.2 Below Zero—On the Outskirts of the City and at Fort Douglas it Went Down to 12 Degrees.

THE COLDEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

The coldest day of the season was yesterday, when in parts of the town, as along the entire east side, the thermometer sank to 12 degrees below zero, the lowest point reached since 1888, when the mercury fell to 17 degrees below zero at the government station, and it was 5 degrees or more lower along the east bench. The official record for yesterday morning was 4.2 degrees below zero, while along the west side of the city, the thermometer varied from 2 to 4 degrees below, showing a difference as between the east and west sides of the town that might be worthy of some scientific attention. The points noted at 12 degrees below were on F and P street, near Fort Douglas, 10th South street, the state prison and Calder's park. At Murray the mercury registered 5 degrees below zero. But out at Saltair, where it would be supposed a low temperature would be certainly reached, it was only 2 degrees below.

Out in the state there was a chilly tale to tell. At Mounds the mercury was 18 below at 11:30 last night; at Thompsons, 10 below; at Grand Junction, 7 below; at Park City, 3 below; and at Heber City, 31 below. Helper registered zero. In Denver the thermometer stood at 22 degrees below zero Saturday night.

Frozen water pipes were numerous in town, and the plumbers were kept busy making repairs; it was a field day for the plumbers; and it was also a day of some mortality for chickens, many of which perished on their roosts during the night.

But the severe cold weather began to moderate after yesterday's sun was up, and while sunset found it growing cold again, the thermometer did not take the fall out of itself that marked its conduct the night previous. This morning's thermometer at the weather office indicated only one degree below zero, which would mean a record of 8 degrees below on the east side. Section Director Hyatt was unable to get out with his weather map today in time, owing to trouble with the wires east, but by noon the weather announcements were arriving. They indicated 8 degrees below

at Modena, 12 below at Grand Junction, 4 below at Santa Fe, zero at Denver, 25 below at Bismarck and Duluth, 25 below at Moorhead, 24 at St. Paul, Huron and North Platte, 22 below at Omaha, 20 below at Kansas City, 18 below at St. Louis, and 14 below at Dodge City. The south has been hit rather hard, with the mercury two degrees below freezing at New Orleans, and 24 above at Atlanta. The local weather office hardly expects the cold wave to pass over entirely for two and perhaps three days yet, and while tonight will be cold, it will not be as severe as the past two nights.

The records of the weather station give the coldest days in a number of years back as follows: 1904, February, 6 degrees above; 1903, February, 4 below; 1902, January, 4 below; 1901, January, 4 above; 1900, December, 2 above; 1899, February, 10 below; 1898, January, 3 below; 1897, December, 2 above; 1896, November, 2 below; 1895, January, zero; 1894, January, 1 below; 1893, January, 4 above; 1892, December, 2 below; 1891, February, 6 below; 1889, January, 5 above; 1888, February, 17 below; 1883, January, 20 below.

SHIP'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

Sailed Through Miles of Sea Covered With Masses of Vegetation, Tree Trunks, Etc.

STUFF WAS 8 TO 10 FEET THICK.

No Explanation Given Unless Was Result of Some Gigantic Volcanic Eruption.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The Pacific Mail Steamer City of Panama, which sailed from this port on Jan. 21, for ports on the Central American coast, had a strange experience, news of which has just been received here by mail from Acapulco. Through miles of sea covered thickly with masses of vegetation, tree trunks, and the carcasses of dead animals, the steamer sailed, the debris at times being so thick that her progress was impeded. Some of the trees were five and six feet in diameter, and the dead animals were of all descriptions. The debris was encountered on Jan. 25 in latitude 16.58 north and longitude 106.25 west. The stuff was eight or nine feet thick.

The officers of the vessel were unable to explain the strange condition and when they arrived at Acapulco here they were told that the stuff was the result of the floating mass of debris was cast up on the waters by some gigantic volcanic eruption on the Central American coast.

THE OVERDUE SILVIA.

No Word Yet of the Red Cross Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, N. F.

St. Louis, N. F., Feb. 12.—No tidings have yet been received of the Red Cross line steamer Silvia, which is now five days overdue at this port from Halifax, N. S., and grave fears are entertained for her safety. Shipping men here figure that the Silvia must have encountered last Wednesday's blizzard in the vicinity of Cape Race, one of the most treacherous spots in the North Atlantic. There is a possibility, however, that her machinery may have become disabled or that she had been caught in the ice floes and is drifting helplessly about. The Silvia sailed from New York with a cargo of merchandise and several passengers and touched at Halifax in accordance with her regular schedule. The voyage from that port to this city should have been made in 48 hours under normal conditions.

THREE AERONAUTS.

Go in a Balloon from London to Paris.

Chicago Boy Confesses to Nine Robberies.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—After confessing to nine robberies, it is said, Edward Plaff, a 17-year-old boy, has been sent back to his cell at the stockyards police station "to think of the rest." The boy asked for and was given paper and pencil. He said he would write down each burglary he had been involved in at it came to his mind.

A WHOLESOME ROBBER.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The fire which destroyed the Battle House, Mobile's historic hotel, the Commercial hotel and several adjoining buildings, was gotten under control today. The total loss is about \$400,000. There was no loss of life, but fire Chief Price and Fireman McMahon were injured by falling bricks.

MOBILE BIG FIRE.

It Entailed a Loss of Nearly Half A Million.

Conger to Visit Japan.

Manila, Feb. 12.—Edwin H. Conger, American minister to China, will sail on the Japanese steamer Kure Maru for Japan, where he will complete his vacation. He will then return to his post at Peking.

FURROWS' STATEMENT ABOUT POLYGRAM IN N. M. CHALLENGED.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 12.—Col. George S. Pritchard, solicitor-general of New Mexico, today addressed the following telegram to United States Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan:

"The Congressional Record of the 5th inst. contains these words uttered on the floor of the senate by you: 'Today polygram exists in New Mexico. It has been declared that it is a breeding ground for polygram. If this territory is not admitted these violators of law will be brought to justice.'"

"I challenge the truth of the above utterance, and will put up \$1,000 to be turned over to any charitable organization you may name if you furnish the names of 10 men in this territory out of a population of 300,000 here, who have plural wives in New Mexico. You said in your speech that you had the information. Let me hear from you."

On Jan. 1, 1905, there were 635 adult "Mormons" in the territory, and the records of the United States courts in New Mexico do not show a single case of any "Mormon" of this territory having ever been indicted for polygram.

PORTO RICAN DELEGATES.

They Adopt Resolution Protesting Against False Accounts Published in United States.

NOT HOSTILE TO AMERICANS.

Is Inspired With a Fundamental Sentiment of Adherence to People of This Country.

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 12.—The house of delegates has unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"First, To protest against the false accounts published by the press of the United States, attributing to the house sentiments of hostility toward the American people.

"Second, To declare that the house of delegates of Porto Rico is inspired with a fundamental sentiment of adherence to the people of the United States and with the most cherished ideal of preserving the personality of the Porto Rican people and promoting their welfare."

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Promise to Break All Records in Greater New York in 1905.

New York, Feb. 12.—Plans filed in the building departments in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx within the last two months and statements of contractors in these boroughs indicate that the year 1905 will break all records for building operations in Great New York. In each borough applications for building permits for January aggregate an outlay of more than three times that represented by the plans filed in January of the year before. In January, 1904, plans were filed for 38 buildings in Manhattan, representing a cost of \$1,452,400. The corresponding figures for 1905 are 137 buildings, representing a cost of \$7,058,850.

In Brooklyn and the Bronx this ratio of increase in the general volume of building is sustained. With the exception of a few brick houses in Brooklyn, nearly all of the added capital will go into flat buildings and tenements.

High grade dwellings in New York have almost disappeared from the books of the building department and few skyscrapers are listed in the operations of the coming year. The latest contractors speak of the coming activity of the year as "speculative building" and say it would be confined very largely to the construction of flats and tenements in localities now accessible or soon to be made so by extension of the city's new transportation line.

Not to be Sold to Russia.

New York, Feb. 12.—Emil M. Ross, the New York agent of the American-Hamburg line, received a message from Hamburg today saying that the report that the steamer Deutschland and Hamburg were to be sold to Russia is unfounded. No negotiations for the sale of the steamers have been entered into.

A VERY LIVELY TIME IN HOUSE.

Sullivan of Massachusetts Castigates W. R. Hearst of New York.

IN TURN HE IS ROASTED.

Words of Each Showed Profound Contempt and Hatred for the Other.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Immediately after the house convened today Mr. Sullivan (Mass.) in pursuance of notice given by him last Friday addressed the house in reply to certain statements regarding himself alleged to have been printed in the New York American. Mr. Sullivan's remarks were the outcome of last week's debate on the railroad rate question, in the course of which he inquired of Mr. Lamar (Fla.) why Mr. W. H. Hearst (N. Y.) was not present to explain his own bill.

Mr. Sullivan at the outset stated that he had given his notice early in order that Mr. Hearst might be present today. He had interrupted Mr. Lamar, he said, because he thought Mr. Lamar was criticizing too harshly his Democratic colleagues for their failure to support the so-called Hearst bill, and he felt that Mr. Hearst himself might produce the desired effect. Ordinarily, he said, public men expect fair criticism of their official acts, but where the propriety of a paper is a member of Congress he owes a double duty to his colleagues to be fair and impartial in his criticisms of them. He read the article in the New York American of Feb. 9, in criticism of himself which had been called forth by an infraction of Mr. Hearst's monarchical dignity and thereby had been assigned to the political assignment of Mr. Hearst's paper.

In his article in question, Mr. Sullivan said, touched his representative capacity, "and is a deliberate insult to one member by another." Mr. Robinson (Ind.), who raised the point that Mr. Sullivan was not in order, immediately there went up a howl of "no, no, no." The speaker ruled that Mr. Sullivan was speaking by unanimous consent.

"The writer raises the query whether my ignorance of pending measures was due to congenital incapacity or indifference to the people's rights, or to the fact that I am a serious charge yet obviously one which a person accused would not care to discuss. If the charge is true, he is not guilty of a grievous misdemeanor, not to be able to appreciate the value of the legislative services of the gentleman from New York. But a term that covers a wide range of mental and moral deficiency. It covers the case of the moral degenerate, the unclean, unproductive shiftless members of society."

"The speaker then turned to the question of the benefit of the sense of propriety, raises his profane eyes toward the splendid temple of the people's highest gift—the presidency of the United States—blatantly unconscious of the woeful contrast between the qualifications requisite for that high office and his own contemptible and moral equipment."

Mr. Sullivan again was interrupted by Mr. Robinson, but the speaker ruled that Mr. Sullivan was in order.

The scheme of political assassination, he said, had been mapped out evidently with the idea of destroying the respectable elements of the Democratic party. He commended Mr. Williams, the minority leader, for refusing to endorse the Hearst rate bill, "a real feat of that leader to stoop to a controversy with a contemptible opponent."

As soon as Mr. Sullivan concluded, Mr. Hearst rose to reply. He denied that he either inspired or suggested the publication referred to, but said he assumed all responsibility for it.

Replying to Mr. Sullivan's criticism, that Mr. Hearst had been guilty of lack of action in the house, Mr. Hearst said he was proceeding in the way he thought most effective to his constituents. He did not know any way by which a man could be less effective for his constituents "than in emitting cheery words on the floor of the house."

Mr. Hearst then began a review of the attack upon him by Representative Grove Johnson of California, when he was interrupted by Mr. Payne (N. Y.) who alleged the remarks were unparliamentary.

"I am not here for fair play," demanded Mr. Griggs (Ga.).

Mr. Payne withdrew his point, and Mr. Hearst proceeded. He declared that he had no desire to criticize Mr. Sullivan, because if he had, he would not have done it in so puerile a manner. He then sprang a sensation which threw the house in an uproar. He charged that John A. Sullivan was one of two brothers who had kept a saloon in Boston, where a murder was committed and that the two Sullivan brothers were indicted for manslaughter.

"I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts," calmly inquired Mr. Hearst, "what he knows about the incident?"

Mr. Sullivan arose and, facing Mr. Hearst, said:

"If the gentleman is asking that question of me, I will be very glad to answer it."

"This is not a wash shop," shouted Mr. Butler (Pa.), who appealed to the speaker to know if there was any power to prevent a continuance of the discussion.

The speaker ruled that Mr. Hearst was proceeding by unanimous consent, and besides he was not sure that Mr. Hearst was specifically referring to Mr. Sullivan, not being familiar with his given name.

"But, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Butler, "he has inferentially charged the gentleman with murder."

Mr. Butler was thoroughly enraged and as he walked across the aisle exclaimed, "this is not fair to the country."

After the excitement had subsided, Mr. Hearst, smiling, said he recognized the justice of the remarks of Mr. Butler about the turn of affairs, and that he greatly regretted it, but, he added, he was compelled to refer to Mr. Sullivan, not being familiar with his given name.

It was he, said, the duty of a newspaper when such men were in public life to refer to their names and their character. At the juncture Speaker Cannon, noting the effect on the house of Mr. Hearst's charge, interrupted, and declared that "an accusation of murder against a member seems to fall within the parliamentary prohibition, calculated to provoke disturbance and disorder and to bring the body itself into contempt and criticism."

The speaker's admonition caused Mr. Hearst to cut short his remarks with a statement that he was proud of the hostility of such as Mr. Sullivan and that he would continue to incite the hostility of that class of individuals "so long as he was in journalism or in Congress."

The house then proceeded to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

PREST. ROOSEVELT.

He and Party Leave for New York in a Special.

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt and party left here at 10:03 o'clock this morning in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad for New York. The party accompanying the president were as announced last night. The president arrived at the station a few minutes before the scheduled time for departure and he and the party were met by a number of men on the observation platform of his car chatting. The president was in excellent spirits in anticipation of his relaxation from official cares. A small crowd of spectators was at the station when the president bowed to them as the train pulled out.

House of Commons Composition.

New York, Feb. 12.—The ministerial majority when parliament meets on Tuesday will be 51, according to a forecast telegraphed from London to the Times.

The composition of the house of commons will be:

Ministerialists, 375 made up of 317 Conservatives and 58 Liberal Unionists; and opposition, 294, made up of 212 Liberals and 82 Nationalists.

Essen Coal Strike Ended.

Issen, Prussia, Feb. 12.—The coal strike is entirely ended. Full shifts went into the mines today.

OYAMA'S CENTER.

Russians Continued to Bombard It All Saturday.

TOKIO, Feb. 12, 2 p. m.—The Russians continued to bombard portions of the Japanese coast all day Saturday.

The Japanese continued to defend works on their right, to the southwest of Matsuyama, where a couple of hours ago they fired a battery of 24 guns. The Japanese recently surrounded a Russian cavalry detachment near Hsichang, killing three of the enemy and wounding 11.

AT LODZ.

Men Resume Work and Then They Walk Out.

Warsaw, Feb. 12.—Advices from Lodz say that a number of men resumed work today, but after a couple of hours they walked out. The town is quiet.

It is semi-officially announced that as a result of the clearing of the 44 bodies have been buried while 20 wounded persons are still in the hospitals.

STEAMER CARLISLE.

Loses Her Propeller and Arrives at San Miguel Bay, Luzon.

Manila, Feb. 12.—The acting Russian consul here has refused the request of Capt. Simpson of the British steamer Carlisle to communicate with his government regarding disposition of the vessel's cargo. Capt. Simpson, therefore, has notified the owners of the Carlisle and the steamer, laden with supplies from Vladivostok for Port Arthur, has lost her propeller and is now in San Miguel bay, island of Luzon.

The Carlisle was chartered by the Russian government and sailed from Vladivostok for Port Arthur before the capture of that place by the Japanese. Capt. Simpson was ordered to return to Manila and was carried by adverse winds and currents to the island of Luzon. Capt. Simpson was ordered to return to Manila and was carried by adverse winds and currents to the island of Luzon.

Coal Seized and Sold.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—A telegram from Batavia, island of Java, says that on the arrival at Lampong bay, Sumatra, of the colliers Bulgaria and Sandy Ford, chartered by the Hamburg-American Steamship company, the Netherlands government authorities in conformity with the neutrality regulations ordered the vessels to be brought to Batavia. On the arrival of the vessels at Batavia, the cargoes of coal should be unloaded and sold.

Fanny Moran-Olden Dead.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Fanny Moran-Olden, formerly well known as an opera singer, died today in a private sanatorium where she had been a patient since October, 1903.

STORY OF UTAH'S BOUNTY FRAUDS.